UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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2143	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/772,451	MA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Azizul Choudhury	2143

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>29 January 2001</u>.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are pending in the application.
  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>29 January 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
      application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)
1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Claim Objections

Claim 6 is objected to because of the following informalities: The term

"Windows" is a trademarked term. When used, it should be followed with the ™

emblem to recognize it as a trademarked term. Hence, "Windows" should be entered

as "Windows™" when used. Appropriate correction is requested.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Szymansky (US Pat No: US006557029B2).

1.   With regards to claim 1, Szymansky teaches for use in a communication

interface for communication between a wireless device and the communication

interface, the communication interface being configured to communicate with other

devices communicating with a network and configured to facilitate data communication

between the wireless device and other devices connected to the network, a computer

readable medium having stored thereon a plurality of sequences of instructions, said

sequences of instructions including instructions that, when executed by a processor,

cause said processor to perform the steps of receiving an initialization packet from a

wireless device; establishing a communication link with the wireless device; establishing

another communication link between the wireless device and the network; and

managing the transmission to the wireless device of authorized communication signals

sent from the computer system by: receiving and analyzing signals when received; and

transmitting authorized signals to the wireless device according to the communication

protocol (The claimed steps of initialization packets being received and establishing

communication links are inherent steps within network, especially wireless networks.

Szymansky teaches a design that uses a PDA to wirelessly communicate with a

computer server that communicates with a network (column 2, lines 15-23, Szymansky).

In addition, as in all networks, the transmissions to the wireless device are managed

and the wireless client is authorized to communicate with the network as claimed

(column 4, lines 10-18, Szymansky).

2.   With regards to claim 2, Szymansky teaches a method wherein the managing of

the transmission includes: examining data packets transferred between a wireless

device and a network device; determining which signals are authorized for transmission

to the wireless device according to a first communication protocol; and if the

examination of a data packet indicates that the wireless device has authorized the

transmission of authorized communications to the wireless device, transmitting a data

packet to the wireless device if the examination of a data packet indicates that the

wireless device has authorized the transmission of authorized communications to the

wireless device, transmitting a data packet to the wireless device (Szymansky's design

has a wireless PDA (wireless device) communicate with a network (column 2, lines 15-

23, Szymansky). The data in this network, as in all networks is transferred in packets

(column 3, line 52, Szymansky). Szymansky's design manages the data transfers and

takes steps to ensure the authenticity of the PDA (wireless device client) (column 4,

lines 10-18, Szymansky). In addition, Szymansky's design takes steps to check the

logins of the users and ensure the security of the data transmissions (claim 11,

Szymansky)).

3.   With regards to claim 3, Szymansky teaches a method wherein the managing of

the transmission includes: examining a data packet transferred between a wireless

device and a network device; determining whether the data packet is authorized for

transmission to the wireless device according to a first communication protocol; and if

the examination of a data packet indicates that the wireless device has authorized the

transmission of particular communications to the wireless device, transmitting a data

packet to the wireless device; if the examination of a data packet indicates that the

wireless device has not authorized the transmission of particular communications to the

wireless device, not transmitting a data packet to the wireless device (The steps of

examining data packets is inherent in networks. Szymansky's design manages the data

transfers and takes steps to ensure the authenticity of the PDA (wireless device client) (column 4, lines 10-18, Szymansky). In addition, Szymansky's design takes steps to check the logins of the users and ensure the security of the data transmissions (claim 11, Szymansky)).

4.   With regards to claim 4, Szymansky teaches a method wherein the managing of the transmission includes: examining a data packet transferred between a wireless device and a network device; determining whether the wireless device is configured to communicate under a first protocol, wherein the first protocol dictates whether a data packet is authorized for transmission to the wireless device; and if the examination of a data packet indicates that the wireless device is configured under the first protocol, transmitting a data packet to the wireless device; if the examination of a data packet indicates that the wireless device is not configured under the first protocol, not transmitting a data packet to the wireless device (The steps of examining data packets is inherent in networks. Szymansky's design manages the data transfers and takes steps to ensure the authenticity of the PDA (wireless device client) (column 4, lines 10-18, Szymansky). In addition, Szymansky's design takes steps to check the logins of the users and ensure the security of the data transmissions (claim 11, Szymansky). If the security is unable to be authenticated, it is inherent that the data will cease to be transmitted. As for protocol configuration, all networks abide by protocols. When communications are first established, the determination of the protocol is one of the first

steps to occur since it sets the rules by which data is to be transferred. Hence the claimed features must be present within Szymansky's design).

5.   With regards to claim 5, Szymansky teaches for use in a communication interface for communication between a wireless device and another device via the communication interface, the communication interface being configured to communicate with other devices communicating with a network and configured to facilitate data communication between the wireless device and other devices connected to the network and to filter out certain communications from reaching the wireless device, a computer readable medium having stored thereon a plurality of sequences of instructions, said sequences of instructions including instructions that, when executed by a processor, cause said processor to perform the steps of: receiving a data packet transmission between a network affiliated device and a wireless device; analyzing the data packet when received: determining whether the data packet contents indicate whether the wireless device is configured to accept session data packets from a network device; if the wireless device is configured to accept session data packets from a network device, transmitting session data packets to the wireless device (The steps of examining data packets is inherent in networks. Szymansky's design manages the data transfers and takes steps to ensure the authenticity of the PDA (wireless device client) (column 4, lines 10-18, Szymansky). In addition, Szymansky's design takes steps to check the logins of the users and ensure the security of the data transmissions (claim 11, Szymansky). Furthermore, it is also inherent that devices are checked (polled) to

verify that they are able to communicate (accept data packets) in a network during the

initialization of communications as claimed).

6.   With regards to claim 6, Szymansky teaches a method wherein the

communication interface determines whether a wireless device is configured to receive

Windows network communications protocol by: examining data packets transmitted

from the wireless device to the network device; if the data packet does not include an

indicia that may be used to identify the wireless device as a Windows network compliant

device, filtering Windows network protocol data packets from transmission to the

wireless device; and if the data packet includes an indicia that may be used to identify

the wireless device as a Windows network compliant device, allowing Windows network

protocol data packets to be transmitted to the wireless device (The claimed steps

primarily focus on having devices determine what protocols are acceptable within the

network and using the protocols that are allowed. Such traits are present within data

networks. Devices inherently must check for the protocols being used if they are

network-enabled devices, as they are in Szymansky's design).

7.   With regards to claim 7, Szymansky teaches for use in a communication

interface for communication between a personal data assistant (PDA) and the

communication interface, the communication interface being configured to communicate

with other devices communicating with the internet and configured to facilitate data

communication between the PDA and other devices, a computer readable medium

having stored thereon a plurality of sequences of instructions, said sequences of

instructions including instructions that, when executed by a processor, cause said

processor to perform the steps of receiving an initiation packet from a computer system

that is intended to be broadcast to devices outside the network; receiving

communications signals from devices outside the network that identify outside devices;

determining which outside devices are configured as network devices by analyzing the

communication signals sent by such devices that are capable of communication with

devices associated with the network; sending the broadcast initiation packet to outside

devices that are identified as network devices; and filtering the broadcast initiation

packet from outside devices that are identified as PDA devices to prevent the broadcast

initiation packet from being transmitted to the PDA (It is inherent that devices are

checked (polled) to verify that they are able to communicate (accept data packets) in a

network during the initialization of communications as claimed. As for broadcasting

initialization packets, this too is inherent, in wireless networks since the actual location

of the wireless client device is unknown before initialization).

8.   With regards to claim 8, Szymansky teaches a communication interface for

managing communication between a wireless device and a network device comprising:

a receiver configured to receive data packets received by the communication device,

the receiver including a signal receiver configured to receive a signal used for

transmitting data over a medium and converter configured to convert the data signal into

a form that can be stored; a transmitter configured to transmit data packets over a

medium; a storage device configured to store data, the storage device including a

storage mechanism for storing data packets received by the receiver; an analyzer

configured to examine data packets transmitted between a wireless device and a

network device; and a filter mechanism configured manage data transmissions between

the wireless device and the network device (Szymansky teaches a design that uses a

PDA to wirelessly communicate with a computer server that communicates with a

network (column 2, lines 15-23, Szymansky). In addition, as in all networks, the

transmissions to the wireless device are managed (as done by the filter mechanism in

the claim) and the wireless client is authorized to communicate with the network as

claimed (column 4, lines 10-18, Szymansky). Since data is transferred wirelessly, the

presence of receivers and transmitters as claimed must inherently be present.

Furthermore, Szymansky's design uses computers and PDAs, both of which have

storage means. Finally, data packets are inherently analyzed in networks).

9.   With regards to claim 9, Szymansky teaches a communication interface, wherein

the analyzer includes an identifier that is configured to identify a data packet sent by a

particular wireless device that is configured according to a first protocol, and wherein

the filter mechanism is configured to subsequently relay data packets that are sent by a

network device that are configured according to the first protocol to the particular

wireless device in response to the analyzer receiving a data packet sent by the

particular wireless device (All data packets have header information which provides

information such as the intended recipient. Furthermore, all the claimed features are

performed in networks by routers and Szymansky's design uses routers (column 3, line

29, Szymansky)).

10.   With regards to claim 10, Szymansky teaches a communication interface,

wherein the analyzer is configured to identify a data packet sent by a wireless device

that is configured according to a first protocol, and wherein the filter mechanism is

configured to subsequently relay data packets to the wireless device that are sent by a

network device and that are configured according to the first protocol (As stated earlier,

all data packets have header information which provides information such as the

intended recipient. Furthermore, all the claimed features are performed in networks by

routers and Szymansky's design uses routers (column 3, line 29, Szymansky)).

11.   With regards to claim 11, Szymansky teaches a communication interface,

wherein the analyzer includes an identifier that is configured to identify a data packet

transmitted by a wireless device that indicates that the transmitting wireless device is

configured according to a first protocol, and wherein the filter mechanism is configured

to subsequently relay data packets that are sent by a network device that are configured

according to the first protocol only to wireless devices that have transmitted such a

packet having such indicia (As stated earlier, all data packets have header information

which provides information such as the intended recipient. Furthermore, all the claimed

features are performed in networks by routers and Szymansky's design uses routers

(column 3, line 29, Szymansky)).

12.   With regards to claim 12, Szymansky teaches a communication interface for

affecting communication between a wireless device and a network device comprising:

receiver means for receiving data packets; converter means for converting the data

signal into a form that can be stored; transmission means for transmitting data packets

over a medium; storage means for storing data packets; examining means for

examining data packets transmitted between a wireless device and a network device;

and filter means for filtering our data transmissions between the wireless device and the

network device upon a condition (Szymansky discloses a design where data is

transferred between devices in a network (column 2, lines 15-23, Szymansky). As in all

networks, receiving and transmission means must inherently be present since data is

transferred. In addition, Szymansky's design uses computers and PDAs and they

inherently have storage means (column 2, lines 15-23, Szymansky). As for converting

data before storage, this is done in all data in all computing systems. Plus, all networks

examine data packets. Additionally, data in all computing systems must be converted

before it is stored as claimed. Finally, as for the filtering means, Szymansky's design

has steps on user authentication (column 4, lines 10-18, Szymansky) and for data

transmission authentication (claim 11, Szymansky). It is therefore inherent that filtering

means, such those claimed are present within Szymansky's design).

13.   With regards to claim 13, Szymansky teaches a communication interface,

wherein the examining means is configured to identify a data packet configured

according to a first protocol that is transmitted by the wireless device, and wherein the

filter means is configured to subsequently relay data packets that are sent by a network

device and that are configured according to the first protocol to the particular wireless

device in response to the examining means transmitting a data packet sent by the

wireless device (All data packets have header information which provides information

such as the intended recipient. Furthermore, all the claimed features are performed in

networks by routers and Szymansky's design uses routers (column 3, line 29,

Szymansky)).

14.   With regards to claim 14, Szymansky teaches a communication interface,

wherein the examining means is configured to identify a data packet sent by a wireless

device that is configured according to a first protocol, and wherein the filter means is

configured to subsequently relay data packets to the wireless device that are sent by a

network device and that are configured according to the first protocol (As stated earlier,

all data packets have header information which provides information such as the

intended recipient. Furthermore, all the claimed features are performed in networks by

routers and Szymansky's design uses routers (column 3, line 29, Szymansky)).

15.   With regards to claim 15, Szymansky teaches a communication interface,

wherein the examining means is configured to identify a data packet transmitted by a

wireless device that indicates that the transmitting wireless device is configured

according to a first protocol, and wherein the filter means is configured to subsequently

relay data packets that are sent by a network device that are configured according to

the first protocol only to wireless devices that have transmitted such a packet having

such indicia (As stated earlier, all data packets have header information which provides

information such as the intended recipient. Furthermore, all the claimed features are

performed in networks by routers and Szymansky's design uses routers (column 3, line

29, Szymansky)).

16.   With regards to claim 16, Szymansky teaches a system for communicating

between a wireless device and a network device comprising: an electronic wireless

device configured to communicate with other electronic devices according to a

communication protocol; an electronic network device configured to communicate with

other electronic devices via a computer network; a communication interface having a

receiver configured to receive data packets, the receiver including a signal receiver

configured to receive a signal over a transmission medium and a converter configured

to convert the data signal into a form that can be stored; a transmitter configured to

transmit data packets over a medium; a storage device configured to store data, the

storage device including a storage mechanism for storing data packets received by the

receiver; an analyzer configured to examine data packets transmitted between the

wireless device and the network device; and a filter mechanism configured manage

data transmissions between the wireless device and the network device (Szymansky

discloses a design where data is transferred between devices in a network (column 2,

lines 15-23, Szymansky). As in all networks, receiving and transmission means must

inherently be present since data is transferred. In addition, Szymansky's design uses computers and PDAs and they inherently have storage means (column 2, lines 15-23, Szymansky). As for converting data before storage, this is done in all data in all computing systems. Plus, all networks examine data packets. Additionally, data in all computing systems must be converted before it is stored as claimed. Finally, as for the filtering means, Szymansky's design has steps on user authentication (column 4, lines 10-18, Szymansky) and for data transmission authentication (claim 11, Szymansky). It is therefore inherent that filtering means, such those claimed are present within Szymansky's design).

17. With regards to claim 17, Szymansky teaches a communication interface, wherein the analyzer includes an identifier that is configured to identify a data packet sent by a particular wireless device that is configured according to a first protocol, and wherein the filter mechanism is configured to subsequently relay data packets that are sent by a network device that are configured according to the first protocol to the particular wireless device in response to the analyzer receiving a data packet sent by the particular wireless device (All data packets have header information which provides information such as the intended recipient. Furthermore, all the claimed features are performed in networks by routers and Szymansky's design uses routers (column 3, line 29, Szymansky)).

18.   With regards to claim 18, Szymansky teaches a communication interface wherein
the analyzer is configured to identify a data packet sent by a wireless device that is
configured according to a first protocol, and wherein the filter mechanism is configured
to subsequently relay data packets to the wireless device that are sent by a network
device and that are configured according to the first protocol (As previously stated, all
data packets have header information which provides information such as the intended
recipient. Furthermore, all the claimed features are performed in networks by routers
and Szymansky's design uses routers (column 3, line 29, Szymansky)).

19.   With regards to claim 19, Szymansky teaches a communication interface wherein
the analyzer includes an identifier that is configured to identify a data packet transmitted
by a wireless device that indicates that the transmitting wireless device is configured
according to a first protocol, and wherein the filter mechanism is configured to
subsequently relay data packets that are sent by a network device that are configured
according to the first protocol only to wireless devices that have transmitted such a
packet having such indicia (As previously stated, all data packets have header
information which provides information such as the intended recipient. Furthermore, all
the claimed features are performed in networks by routers and Szymansky's design
uses routers (column 3, line 29, Szymansky)).

Remarks

After careful review of the application, the examiner failed to note any truly unique traits within the design claimed. The claims provided are seen as being general and would benefit from the inclusion of more detailed specifications. For the most part, while being detailed, the claims detailed features and steps that are already present within most networks, especially most wireless networks.

Should the applicants have any further details regarding their design that would present their design as being truly unique over current network designs, they are encouraged to amend the specifications and claims to reflect such changes. Additionally, should the applicants feel that the examiner has misunderstood the claimed design; they are encouraged to make such points known in a written response or over a telephone interview.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Azizul Choudhury whose telephone number is 703-305-7209. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on 703-308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AC

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